### POET STRUGGLED TO MAKE NAME

Whitman Published Own Works, but Couldn't Give Them Away.

WALT WHITMAN. Born at West Hills, Long Island, May 31, 1819. Died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892.

Walt Whitman's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were born in the same house at West Hills; the early Whitmans owned a vast estate, with hundreds of slaves, and were noted for their hospitality and fine style of liv-

But time had dealt hardly with the Whitmans, and in order to add to the support of his family, Walt's father had learned the carpenter's trade. On his mother's side of the family, nearly all the people were sailors.

In Walt Whitman's early life there was no indication that the boy and the youth might one day become a poet. He never read for the overwhelming delight of dwelling on the thoughts of other men. He found it a tax to read Tennyson, and he was never able to read Browning.

Whitman was a peculiar genius, who ten work. He said that he was never weary of himself as the theme upon which to write. All through his material struggle to live, as painter, school teacher, newspaper correspondent, carpenter, or government clerk, forming strong individual views of life-rough, crude ideas, but from the depths of a truly original

gradual change and broadening of view n regard to that work that has finally given the man a place for high thought say I.

Again and again he struggled to find coul not give the books away. People he once lost a good position in the Department of the Interior. The chief dicharging him for having written

But Whitman was sustained by a

profound faith in himself. ere was another Whitman, greater There was another Whitman, greater and more remarkable in life and soul.

"I know," she explained modestly, "I know," she explained modestly, because I learned the carpenter's and "because I learned the carpenter's and was the Walt Whitman devoting his days and nights to the sick and dying in the army hospitals. Whitman gave wrote for the New York theatres. He had only odd hours for this, hours that were sadly needed for rest

#### **RISE AND FALL OF TIDES** RUN REVOLUTIONARY MILL.

of the tides can ever be har-sed to do the work of man never ses, but few know, as the Engineering Record points out in its current issue, that at Mamaroneck, N. Y., a mill was erected soon after the Revolubeen in almost continuous operation with that of most men, it has only been through diligent effort." from that day to this.

"In its original form," says the Record, "It was driven by two immense undershot wneels, twenty-four feet in ameter, pl. ced in tandem. The mill, which consisted of two stones, a crack er and a boit, successfully ground wheat for a neighborhood. During the seventies the old cumbersome wooden wheels were replaced by turbines of the downflow type, and the output was changed from cereal to plaster. A fire lestroyed the second mill, and about twelve years ago the present structure was erected and equipped with two stone, in which occupation it is now



### The Lehighway

To Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Your first glimpse of Wilkesbarre is from a height of twentyfour hundred feettwelve miles away in an air line-nestling like a Swiss village in the valley below. And the scene shifts every minute.

#### The Black Diamond Express

High Noon from New York 12.30 p.m. from Philadelphia

gives you many a peep from a castle window as you sweep through the Blue Ridge range.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Field-Glass Route'

Tickets and Time Tables: 1460 Broadway. New York ading Terminal, Philadelphi

### "Why Shouldn't Women Invade Every Vocational Field?" Asks One



NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-There was a views of life-rough, crude ideas, but petulant stamp of a graceful little foot, having strange virile force that sprang In part, at least, Miss Fay Kellogg, was feminine.

"Why not?" she repeated. "Why Walt Whitman made his struggle as shouldn't women invade every part of a poet with his "Leaves of Grass." the vocational world? There's nothing and year by year there has been a in the Constitution of the United States the vocational world? There's nothing to forbid it, is there? If she can go in and get the money, let her go to it,

And she can get the money, too. Miss Kellogg herself has proved it. ablishers for the work, and even As the first successful woman architect then he printed editions himself he in New York city she is earning \$8,000 a year designing comfortable houses found it shocking, and on account of for women to live in. She doesn't work in a cozy office, surrounded by blueprints, all the time. When she has to Miss Kellogg can get right out on the job, for she knows the practical side of her profession more thoroughly than do most architects of the male per-

steamfitter's trades before I studied

She knows how to do every bit of the work in building a house. And she has done it.

When Miss Kellogg began to study she applied herself with an avidity that could not be denied. She advanced rapidly. Out of her savings she took enough money for a trip abroad, and there, in Paris and London, she further perfected herself in her pro-

"A woman can succeed just as well as a man," she declares, "if she only enters the game with the right spirit of determination and works. That's the real secret of success-work. If have gained a position where my earning capacity can compare favorably

# WHAT MATHEMATICS

ens Every Faculty.

"What good does mathematics your pupils?" was the substance of the question put to the teachers of State as far as the falls of the Kanathis subject in the private high schools what modern mixed-flow turbines, and the of the United States by a commission, necessary machinery to grind pumice whose report has just been printed for free distribution by the United States bureau of education. To this question the mathematics teachers of the country responded to the last member:

"They get mental discipline."
"And what do you mean by mental discipline?" asked the commission, land was preparing to spend \$2,000,000 which comments upon the answers received as follows:

described in vague, general terms, true anywhere else at present, op-loosely applied, representing all sorts portunities for the whole community of mental and even moral qualities to benefit socially and otherwise was which are believed to result from a one of the things that commended discipline of the mind. Nearly all have itself to the Federal educators. a firm conviction that general abilities schools are to have assembly halls, are gained through exercise of the out and indoor gymnasiums, open-air mind upon a particular subject, espeschool rooms, music halls, manual cially mathematics.

ered to be that which produces an every hygienic equipment possible. improvement in intuition, judgment, memory, imagination, intelligence, reason, mental powers, reasoning powers, or an improvement in ability or power of mental concentration, initiative, sustained effort, analysis, generalization; or an improvement in ability to think rapidly, clearly, independently, logically; to recognize the essential element in a problem, to note resemblance and relationships, grasp and apply principles, to understand cause and effect."

#### NO ENGAGEMENT GEMS FOR DENMARK MAIDENS.

The maidens of Denmark never receive a diamond engagement ring. They are always presented with a plain gold band, which is worn on the third finger of the left hand. On the wedding day the bridegroom

changes the ring to the third finger of the right hand, which is the mar-riage finger in that country.

BOSS OF ALL THINGS. A teacher was explaining to her class of little girls some of the mysteries of the navy. She said: "The principal of ought to keep it wound up, though." this school is like the captain of a ship and the teachers may be looked upon as the blue-jackets, or sailors. Now children, who owns the navy of Uncle Sam?" Nobody answered. To carry her simile further, the teacher asked: "Who owns this school?" The hand of a little girl in the back row went up. "Well, Hattle," said the teacher,
"Who does own this school" With
eyes sparkling with the inward assurances that she was about to hit the
centre of the target, Hattle answered:
"The janitor."—The Bluejacket.

#### FRANCE ONCE HELD CLAIM TO VIRGINIA: CEDED IT.

Settlement Made at End of Indian War.

The territory now forming West Virginia was included in the grant made by England to the Virginia company in 1609 and derives its name from tha of the parent old dominian State which was called Virginia in honor of Eliza-"The Virgin Queen."

The entire territory was later claimed by France by virtue of the explorations of Marquette, Jallet, La Salle and others in the Mississippi valley. The French claims were, however, extinguished in 1763 by the treaty of peace which concluded the French and Indian The Six Nations also claimed this territory by right of conquest, but in 1768 ceded their title to England by the reaty made at Fort Stanwix, N. Y.

For many years after the settlement of the eastern part of Virginia the western portion, which now constitutes West Virginia, remained unexplored. It was probably first visited by white men in 1669. In that year John Leder-DOES FOR THE MIND. of Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, made a tour of exploration westward, probably reaching the summit of the mountains which form the eastern boundary of West Virginia and in the same year La Salle is believed to have sailed down the Ohio river, thus skirting the western boundary. Two years later Thomas Batts penetrated the

#### OAKLAND WILL SPEND \$2,000,000 FOR SCHOOLS.

Officials of the United States Burea of Education express gratification over the report from California that Oakthis year for new school buildings.
The fact that Oakland's new schools "Mental discipline is, in most cases, will provide, on a broader scale than is mathematics. / training and domestic science quar-composite of the replies shows ters, special rooms for health officers that the mental discipline is consid- and nurses, lunch and bathrooms and

TWO KINDS OF SOCIALISTS.

Rev. Archibald D. Pinkerton, the wellknown Christian Socialist of Duluth, said in a recent address: "I asked a crusty old millionaire the other day to contribute to our book fund. He frowned and said: 'So you're a Socialist, eh?' 'Yes, sir,' said I. 'Well, tell me what a Socialist is,' said he. you must tell me first, said I, 'what sort of a Socialist you mean-a political Socialist or a Christian Socialist, for there is a vast differen The political Socialist says: "What's yours is mine." But the Christian Socialist says: "What's mine is yours." "—Ex.

#### SOUTHPAW WINDER.

"I wish you would tell me what is the matter with my watch," said the

It was her first watch, a birthday present, and as the jeweler took it and deftly wound the stem between the thumb and index finger of his right hand she watched him closely, as if it were an operation involving some mysterious incantation.

"It seems to be all right," said the jeweler, handing it back to her. "You "It looks very simple when you do it," replied the girl, "but I could wind it all day and it wouldn't go for me." And then the jeweler saw where the difficulty was. "No wonder," he said, laughing. "I see you are left-handed, and instead of winding it up you've been turning the stem the wrong way."

NOTHING TO DO BUT LOAF. The most unfortunate man is the on who gets up in the morning with nothing to do and all day to devote to it.

### HOW THE U. S. NAVY HAS **GROWN IN PAST 45 YEARS.**

The speech of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop, urging two new battleships every year, refleet to Russie in 1874. Admiral Field was then a lieutenant in the navy, having been graduated from Annapolis in 1867.

"The American fleet consisted of two wooden frigates," said Admiral Field. 'Admiral Worden was the commanding officer of this fleet, the Franklin and the Alaska. The admiral had gained fame at the battle of Hampton roads died in Washington not so many years

#### To Los Angeles belongs the honor of having first tested in a court room Professor Hugo Munsterberg's theories with regard to the detection of crimi-

Munsterberg Theory Tried by

Judge Convinces Him Sus-

pect Is Innocent.

nals. The case, which may become a memorable one in criminal jurisprudence, was that of a man named Smith, arrested by the police on the suspicion of being an ex-convict harboring felonious designs. The Munsterberg test proved to the satisfaction of the judge that the police were wrong, and that Smith was what he claimed to be, an honest workmen looking for

The Los Angeles judge and even the police are fully satisfied with the results, and say that it ought to do away with the "third degree" as means of securing confessions.

The Munsterberg theory may be said

us that truth is to be found at the bottom of a well. A man may tell a lie without blushing; he may be confront ed with evidence of crime without losing color, or without the quivering of a muscle. External appearances may less, somewhere inside he is blushing or turning pale. His heart is thumping out the truth, even when his face is denying it. Having come to this conclusion, Professor Munsterberg devised an instrument that would enable the searchers after truth to peer under the mask. The machine he invented is something like a stethoscope. Its purpose is to precisely count the beatings of the heart, for the professor says that no man can regulate these beatings, though he may be able to keep the evidence from showing in his face.

#### LITTLE GIRL OF 12 ALREADY ADOPTED FOUR TIMES HAS **APLENTY OF NAMES TO USE**

For the third time in her short life Clara Helena Lepinski Bertram Schmidt Gruebbeling, aged 12 years, has been legally adopted and now has a fourth home with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gruebbeling, Wauwatosa, Wis.

At the age of 3 years Clara's mother, Mrs. William Lepinski, died, and her father, feeling incapable of taking proper care of the child, secured a home for her with Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Bertram, an elderly couple who had been lifelong friends of the family. Soon her father died, leaving her a \$2,000 life insurance policy, and Clara was legally adopted by the Bertrams. She remained four years, when Mrs. Bertram died, and she was passed on to the family of Edward Schmidt, by whom she was adopted. four years' residence in this family Clara was again left with no mother's care, Mrs. Schmidt having been taken to an institution.

She then went to the home of her uncle in Wauwatosa and has since been a member of their family, al-though no formal adoption was made

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## The Run of Our Mail A THANKSGIVING ECHO

A lady writes to us from Milbury, Mass.—"My husband and myself spent Thanksgiving with friends in Worcester, Mass. While eating our Thanksgiving dinner I was impressed with the quality of the coffee and thus learned is was VAN DYK'S DUCHESS. We had been paying much more, but are now DUCHESS customers and better pleased."

"Duchess" Coffee—the Best—33c lb.

JAMES

Teas and Coffees are now on sale at all Van Dyk Stores and Wagons, and cannot be bought elsewhere

VAN DYK COMPANY

55 Market St., near Plane St. 'Phone 2764R. 647 Broad St., inside Arcade, back of Bedell's. 'Phone 4165L. 121 Mulberry St., near Market St. 'Phone 4360R Market. 22 Centre Market; inside. 'Phone 4675J. 233 Harrison Avenue, Harrison.

2 Day Street, Orange, N. J. Headquarters: 307 Water Street, New York. Stores, Selling Agencies and Wagons Everywhere.

# Theatre Tickets Without Cost for Readers of Star Want Ads.

Every day in some advertisement in The Star "Want" pages appears the name of some person taken at random from the city directory. To this person, each day, will be presented two tickets to either the NEWARK, PROCTOR or COLUMBIA

Your name may be the next, or it may have already appeared. Read The Star "Wants" each day and you may be our guest at one of Newark's theatres-somebody is each day.

If you see the name of a friend be sure to let him or her know about it.

### DETECT CRIME BY

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following proposed ordinances passed a second reading and were ordered to a third and final reading at a meeting of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners held February 1, 1912;

An ordinance to provide for the paving of BRYANT STREET, from Summer avenue to Lincoln avenue, with brick newsment on a six (6) inch concrete

An ordinance to provide for the paving and repaving of McWHORTER STREET, from Elm street to Chestnut street, and from Johnson street to Vesey street, with oblong granite block pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation, on both sides of the street railway tracks with the exception of one (1) foot on each side of said tracks.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of LAWTON STREET, from Peshine avenue to Hunterdon street, with brick pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of GRANT AVENUE, from Peshine avenue to Hunterdon street, with brick pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of An ordinance to provide for the paving of An ordinance to provide for the paving of

with brick pavament on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of TYLER STREET.

from Wainut street to Chestnut street, with oblong granite block pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation, the portion between Wainut street and Warwick street to be paved from the curb to one foot outside the street railway track.

An ordinance to provide for the repaving of BOWERY STREET,

from Market street to Ferry street, with oblong granite block pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation, on both sides of the street railway tracks, with the exception of one (1) foot on each side of said tracks.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET, from Springfield avenue to Fifteenth avenue, with brick pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of Highland Avenue, to Second avenue, the street foundation.

e foundation.

dinance to provide for the paving of
HIGHLAND 'AVENUE,
Bloomfield avenue to Second avenue
rick pavement on a six (6) inch conoundation.

crete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of ADAMS STREET, from Chestnut street to South street, with oboing granite block pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the repaving of ACADEMY STREET, from Plane street to High street, with oblong granite block pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of SOUTH TWELFTH STREET, from Avon avenue to Springfield avenue, with brick pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

oblong grante block pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation, on both sides of the street railway tracks with the exception of one foot on each side of said tracks.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of CABINET STREET, from Norfolk street to Camden street, with oblong granite block pavement on a six (6) inch concrete foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the paving of CABINET STREET, from Camden street to South Sixth street, with brick pavement on a six (6) inch concerte foundation.

An ordinance to provide for the vacation of that portion of FRENCH STREET extending from the northerly line of Sixteenth avenue to a property line about \$12 feet northerly therefrom, except that portion of said French street now included within the present limits of South Thirteenth street.

H. B. O'CONNELL,

President of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The final estimates for the following contracts will be presented to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of the City of Newserk, for acceptance, at the regular meeting on Thursday, February 8, 1912, between 3:16 and 3:30 p. m., viz.: Construction of the FERRY STREET, CHRISTIE STREET AND BONYKAMPER AVENUE SEWER.

All objections to the payment of said estimates must be filed in this office in writing on or before 2 o'clock of Thursday, February 8, 1912.

Dated February 1, 1912.

Dated February 1, 1012.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STREET AND WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF NEWARK.

City Hall.

Newark, N. J., February 2, 1932.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office from 3:15 to 3:30 o'clock p. m., of Thursday, the eighth day of February, 1912, and opened at the last named hour, at a public meeting of the board to be held at said time and place, for the paving and repaving of the fellowing streets and highways:

BADGER AVENUE,

from Hawthorne avenue to Meeker avenue;

BELMONT AVENUE,

from Clinton avenue to Renner avenue;

COLUMBIA AVENUE,

from South Orange avenue to Plymouth street;

CUSTER AVENUE,

from South Orange avenue to Plymouth street;

CUSTER AVENUE, from Peshine avenue to Saymour avenue;

HILLSIDE AVENUE, from Watson avenue to Meeker avenue;

JELIFF AVENUE, from Watson avenue to Meeker avenue;

JEFFERSON STREET, from Chestnut street to South street;

ROSE TERRACE, from Chadwick avenue to South Tenth street;

SHEPHARD AVENUE, from Mapes avenue to Bergen street;

from South Orange avenue to Plymouth street.

POR BADGER AVENUE PAVING AND REPAVING:
Four thousand five hundred and ninety

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

One (1) new head and sill on old basin;
One (2) manhele complete with noiseless cover.

Blds for the above bituithic pavements must include a price bid per square yard per year for maintenance and repair of said pavements during an additional and second period of five (5) years and under a guarantee bond by a surety company or a bond with surety acceptable to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, which may be required at the option of the board at any time before the expiration of the first five years' guarantee.

THE CONTRACTS FOR ALL THE ABOV'S PAVINGS, IF AWARDED, SHALL BE AWARDED PROVISIONALLY BY THE BOARD AND SHALL IMPOSE NO LIABILITY UPON THE CITY UNLESS SUCH AWARD SHALL SUBSEQUENTLY BE PAVINGS BY THE BOARD; PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY SPECIALLY BENEFITED BY THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IS TO BE MADE AND PUBLIC HEARING ON THE SAME TO BE HELD, AFTER WHICE THE BOARD MAYOR MAY NOT FINALLY AWARD THE CONTRACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CEAPTER 217 OF THE STATE LAWS OF BEIGHTS.

OR MAY NOT FINALLY AWARD THES CONTRACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 217 OF THE STATE LAWS OF 1886.

Bidders are not to state any price for materials and work for which there is a fixed amount provided for in the specifications.

Each proposal must be enclosed in a scaled amount provided for in the specifications.

Each proposal must be enclosed in a scaled awvelope, properly indorsed with the name of the bidder and of the improvement, and directed to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of the City of Newark.

Bidders will state their prices in writing as well as in figures.

Bidders will state their prices in writing as well as in figures.

Bidders must specify in their proposals that should the above work be awarded to them, they will bind themselves to finish and complete the same within the following number a consecutive working days:

Bidders must specify in their proposals that should the above work for days.

Column a venue—Forty (40) days.

Belmont Avenue—Forty (40) days.

Columnia Avenue—Forty (40) days.

Columnia Avenue—Twenty-five (25) days.

Jelliff Avenue—Twenty-five (25) days.

Jelliff Avenue—Twenty-five (26) days.

Jelliff Avenue—Thirty-five (35) days.

Rose Terrace—Fifty-five (55) days.

Rose Terrace—Fifty-five (55) days.

The plans and specifications of the work carribe examined at the office of the Chief Engineers of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners at the City Hall. Said proposals to be an companied by the consent in writing of twe sureties, or a surety commany qualified to doublances in New Jersey, who shall, at the time of putting in such proposals to be an companied by the consent in writing of twe sureties, or a surety commany qualified to doublances in New Jersey, who shall, at the time of putting in such proposals to be an companied by the consent in writing of twe sureties in New Jersey, who shall, at the time of putting in such proposals to be an employed to the person or persons of the city of Newark reserve to themistive the person or persons by whom such contract he